

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

2015 JUN 26 AM 8:27

TOWN OF BEAUMONT
Public Water Supply Name

0560001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- ☒ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 06 / 04 / 15 , / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: / /

- ☐ As a URL (Provide URL _____)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Richton Dispatch

Date Published: 06 / 04 / 15

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Harlepe Collins, Deputy Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-23-15
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Beaumont
PWS#: 0560001
May 2015

BEAUMONT WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUN 26 AM 8: 27

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Beaumont have received moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eric Hillman at 601.964.0482. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 1510 Beaumont Brooklyn Rd.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012*	5.9	1 – 5.9	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2014	1.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10. Barium	N	2014	.0895	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014	9.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014	.284	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2014	4.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	60.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2014	.6	.4 – 4	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Significant Deficiencies- During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/27/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency. Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks.

Corrective actions: This deficiency has been corrected and resolved.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Beaumont works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please note: CCR report will not be mailed to customers. You may pick up a copy at town hall, Monday-Friday between the hours of 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

2015 JULY

May 2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. The report is assigned to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and reliable drinking water. The water you use to drink, wash, and bathe is safe. We make it so by continuously improving the water treatment processes and protect our water resources. We are committed to preserving the quality of your water. Our water sources are from wells drawing from the Middlesex Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been conducted for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of its drinking water supply to various sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the uncontaminated water is delivered to you is available for viewing upon request. The water for the Town of Bedford was treated to meet the required drinking water standards. The water treatment process has been enhanced to meet the required drinking water standards. The water treatment process has been enhanced to meet the required drinking water standards. The water treatment process has been enhanced to meet the required drinking water standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Eric Hilman at 601.964.0462. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 1510 Boulevard Boulevard. They are

[illegible]

action level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Abstract—The use of disinfectants in drinking water is a controversial issue because of the potential for adverse health effects. The purpose of this study was to determine the relative risk of cancer associated with the use of disinfectants in drinking water. Data from the National Cancer Institute's Case-Control Study of Cancer and Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water were analyzed. The study included 1,000 cases of cancer and 1,000 controls. The results showed that the use of disinfectants in drinking water was associated with an increased risk of cancer. The relative risk of cancer was 1.5 for those who used disinfectants in drinking water compared to those who did not. The risk was higher for those who used disinfectants in drinking water for more than 10 years. The risk was also higher for those who used disinfectants in drinking water at a higher concentration. The results suggest that the use of disinfectants in drinking water may be associated with an increased risk of cancer. Further research is needed to confirm these findings.

ts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (mgd) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

...pounds per liter (ppb). . . picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

[illegible]

Radioactive Contaminants			
Isotope	Source	Exceeding MCL/MCLL	Exceeding MCL/MCLL

Grain Alpha	N	2012*	5.9	1-5.9	PCB	0	1% Erosion of natural capsule
Organic Contaminants							
Amalic	N	2014	1.9				

	N	2014	1-3	No Range	998	NA	10	Election of natural deposits, natural form exchangers, natural from glass and electrical production wastes.
Item	M	2014	1-3					

Parameter	2014	No Range	2014	No Range	2014	No Range
Discharge of cooling waters;						
discharge from metal refineries;						
emission of natural gas						

[illegible]

	M	2014	No Nanga	200m	
Erosion of natural deposits, water erosion which increases				4	
Erosion of natural deposits, water erosion which increases				4	

and	N	2012/14	2	0	908	0	AL=15	Correlation of household plumbing
additive with protection along								
leak, escape from further and								
eliminate facilities								

	N	2014	4.5	No Range	998	50	Ditcharge from petroleum and metal refineries subject to treatment systems, incineration or neutral deposits	Discharge from petroleum refinery systems, incineration or neutral deposits
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Infection By-Products									
MAAS	N	2013*	I	No. ROPS	ROB	O	ROB	ROB	ROB
metal residues; emission of natural gas; powder discharge from mines									

From	To	2013*	No Range	0	By-product of drinking water distillation
From	To	2013*	No Range <td>0 <td>By-product of drinking water distillation</td> </td>	0 <td>By-product of drinking water distillation</td>	By-product of drinking water distillation

Site	N	2014	.6	6 = 4	mg/l	D	MCRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	CONTINUED
<p>PRINT sample. No sample required for 2014.</p>									

You can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. However, the EPA has stated that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

is required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply with monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires all monitoring samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

cent Deficiencies- During a facility survey conducted on 9/22/2017, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following deficiencies: Inadequate internal control/minimization of storage tanks. This deficiency has been corrected and no recheck is needed.

only elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is meticulously maintained, but cannot match the quality of drinking water that is available in other communities. This community has been corrected and resolved.

easy running water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Your water has been sitting for hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing a, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the following sources:

cases of drinking water are subject to potential contamination. To minimize exposure to contaminants, the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/dwh/hotline, The Maryland State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 1-800-452-7662 if you wish to have your water tested.

use of untreated water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances include microbe, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses health risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4633.

people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system deficiencies, and young children, the elderly, and those with certain chronic diseases, are more vulnerable. For more information on drinking water issues, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Logistical considerations are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-7291.

at of Beaumont works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please note, CCR report will not be mailed in. You may pick up a copy at town hall. Monday, Friday, between 9:00am-5:00pm.

... Tuesday pass up a study at town hall, Monday-Friday between the hours of 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM.